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At Constantinople.

The news coming from Constantinople in rather a piecemeal fashion is beginning to have an ugly look. The story that the firing of the salute in honor of the jubilee of Queen VICTORIA brought hundreds of Turks, armed with bludgeons, into the streets, eagerly inquiring of the police whether it was the Greeks or Armenians that were to be attacked this time, gives some idea of what the Mussulman mob is waiting for. This inadvertent disclosure of feeling, though it cannot have been very satisfactory to the Sultan, is a timely warning to the Ambassadors who are supneed to be treating for peace between Turkey and Greece. It also happens that the authorities in the provinces have been ordered to pick out and send to the capital the strongest men they can find, and several thousands are reported to have arrived there already. Putting these things together, and looking at what the Turks are said to be doing in Thessaly and preparing to do If they are forced to evacuate that province, it would appear that the Sultan is holding the menace of a general massacre of Christians up before the powers to deter them from pushing things to extremities.

When it is considered that fully six mil-Hons of Christians are in different parts of the empire on whom Mussulman fanaticism may be let loose at any moment, the gravity of the case is seen to be very great. The Christian populations in Europe and along the coasts are the least in danger, as relief is less far off, but the plight of those in the interior of the Asiatic provinces is critical beyond measure. In the event of untoward occurrences happening among the Christian populations of Turkey the respon sibility of the power or powers that have been encouraging the Sultan will be, therefore, very great.

The general tenor of the news from the East goes to show that the Sultan has resolutely made up his mind to resist any fur ther interference by European powers with the affairs of the empire, and that he is firmly and actively supported by Germany. The way in which the affairs of Crete are allowed to drift, and the dragging out of the peace negotiations, are eloquent of disagreement if not actual discord among the powers. The reported offer of the Governorship of Crete to Mr. DRoz, the ex-President of the Swiss republic, and his conditional acceptance, has a peculiar significance, and, if seriously meant, would not be the worst thing that could happen to Crete, though for the moment it would put an end to all hope of its annexation to Greece.

As regards Greece, the s. wness with which the peace negotiations are proceeding are telling heavily on the resources of the country, which are strained to the utmost by the necessity of maintaining the enormous crowds of refugees who dare not return to their homes during the Turkish occupation. The harvest that ought now be garnered is being wasted by the Turk or is rotting in the fields, and the period for the autumn seeding is coming on apace. Everything is lost to the unfortunate inhabitants being imperilled. To add to the difficulty of the situation for the Greeks, the Turks are advancing their troops quite regardless of the armistice, with the object, apparently, of provoking the Greeks into some act that would give the Turkish commander the pretext for resuming hostilities without further parley. On the whole, it cannot be said that there is any improvement in the general outlook in southeastern Europe, for the Sultan continues to defy the powers and the powers themselves, with all their display of might, are impotent to agree and impose their will. While this is the case the negotiations may be dragged on indefinitely until a crisis is produced in Greece that may give an entirely new turn to affairs.

Sugar Bounties and Their Effect.

The Senate adopted yesterday an amend ment to the pending Tariff bill which provides for retaliation against the product of countries that allow export bounties. It is, therefore, a timely article on the influence of such bounties which has been contributed to the July number of the Forum by Prof. H. W. WILEY, Chief of the Division of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture.

It is mainly to premiums or bounties paid by the German and French Governments on exported sugars that Prof. WILEY confines himself. By the German law, which has been in force since May 29, 1896. there is a prohibitive duty on imported sugars of all kinds, amounting to 4.32 cents per pound. It is also provided that all sugars deposited in bonded warehouses and intended for export shall receive direct premiums ranging from 0.269 cent per pound to 0.383 cent per pound. Under the French law, which has been operative since April 7, 1897, imported sugars are so heavily taxed as practically to be barred out, and all sugars produced in France and not intended for domestic consumption are entitled to bounties varying from 0.31 cent per pound to 0.39 cent per pound. The immediate purpose of the direct premium, of which France and Germany afford the mos striking examples, is to force the surplus of domestic production over consumption upon other sugar consuming nations at less than cost price, or, at least, at a price lower than that of rival dealers. The effect, indeed, of the bounty on exports is twofold in the first place it stimulates domestic production in the country in which the premium is paid by securing an outside market for part of the sugar produced. Unless such an outlet were afforded, the limit of the industry would be soon reached in those continental countries where high taxes are levied upon the sugar producers. By reason of the high premium received however, exporters are enabled to undersell in the markets of the world those whose sugars are grown without the stimulus of a direct or indirect bounty. A secondary consequence of the premiums on exported sugars is to cheapen their cost to the consum-

ers in non-producing countries, whereby the consumption in those countries is increased.

The outcome of the continental bounty system is especially conspicuous in England, which, in proportion to its population, is the largest sugar-consuming country in the world, the amount annually consumed per capita in England being 86 pounds, as against 11 pounds in Russia, 20 pounds in Austria, 27 pounds in Germany, 31 pounds in France, and 63 pounds in the United States. England lavs no import duty on sugar, the result being that the price of sugars in the London market is cheapened in direct proportion to the amount of premiums paid in continental countries. Of course, the English consumers of sugar do not complain, but, on the other hand, the English sugar refiners and the British sugar-producing colonies have been virtually ruined. So far as they are concerned, indeed, things seem likely to go from bad to worse, for, instead of diminishing, the premiums on the exports of continental sugars are increasing. France has met the direct bounty offered by Ger many, and is prepared to go further. Other European sugar producers are clamoring for the same degree of support furnished by Germany and France. Prof. WILEY thinks the competition among the sugar producers of the Continent for outside mar kets may go on until sugar can be delivered n London at the cost of transportation.

Even in the United States the effect of the continental sugar bounty is beginning to be seriously felt, the situation having been grievously aggravated of late by rea son of the troubles in Cuba, which in the past has been our chief source of supply. The war has reduced the Cuba output of sugar from 1,000,000 to less than 100,000 tons, and, by reason of the great plethora of the commodity in continental Europe caused by the application of the bounty system, almost the whole of this deficit has been drawn from beet sugar producing countries. Prof. WILEY computes that at the present rate of consumption our annual importation of beet sugar amounts to 800,-000 tons, an increase of 700,000 tons in three years. At present a little less than one-sixth of the whole amount consumed by us is made at home. Yet we have in the United States a growing sugar industry, especially in beets. There is, Prof. WILEY holds, no reason why this industry should not expand rapidly until a large part, if not all, of the sugar consumed in the United States is of domestic origin. All we need to do is to secure protection for our planters by levying duties on imported sugar, while at the same time refraining from taxing the domestic product.

Can Americans Stand These Outrages?

Many persons still living remember the sland of Cuba when it was in full properity. They remember when its exports mounted to over \$85,000,000, and its commerce with this country alone exceeded \$100,000,000 in a single year; when it maintained an army of 20,000 Spanish soldiers and from twenty-five to thirty ves sels of war of the Spanish navy; when its great sugar, tobacco, and coffee estates were cultivated to their fullest ca pacity. They remember the palatial residences with which Havana was crowd ed; the society of the gay capital; its Paseo thronged in the afternoon with gorgeously accoutred "volantes," in which were seated the beauties of the island taking their daily drives; the plaza in front of the Governor-General's palace, which at night swarmed with the most cultivated people of the city listening to the strains of accomplished military bands. They recall the Facon Theatre, one of the largest buildings of the kind in the world, filled to overflow ing; the clang of bells, which pealed from the towers of innumerable churches on fête days and holidays. Those were the days when Havana and the rich island of Cuba contained a population quiet, prosperous, and happy. It seemed to the visitor that If there was an approach to paradise or earth it was to be found in Cuba; that if ever there were people loving the land of their birth, it was the population found thereon. To the mother country, too, Cuba should have been inexpressibly dear. Leaving out of consideration its wealth and commercial possibilities, it was the last of her American colonies remaining to her. While nearly an entire continent had revolted from her jurisdiction and set up independent Governments, Cuba alone had remained loval and true. Indeed, it was her delight to be known as "Siempre Fiel." She was the "Ever Faithful Isle."

One would suppose that a possession thus favored by nature, thus improved by cultivation, of such strategic importance, inhabited by a population so docite, so loyal, with such possibilities in the future, would have been considered by the mother country the apple of her eye; that everything would have been done by her to develop its resources, to make the islanders happy, to protect them, even to show gratitude to the offspring which were such a credit to her, nay, which were contributing so largely to

her support. And for a time Spain was grateful and considerate. She erected in the principal ports of the island forts which were sup posed to be impregnable by any naval armament of those days. The Captain-General, although always invested with the power of a General in time of war, allowed the islanders to take pretty much their own course, permitted them to celebrate their

fêtes and to enjoy every kind of amusement. While the inhabitants of Cuba were living in peace and increasing in prosperity, Spain, however, was retrograding. Dynas tic wars convulsed her. Revolutions were not unknown. A profligate sovereign reigned over her for many years. Social and political disorders were followed by financial troubles, and in their wake came wrack and ruin. Then, instead of making those who had incurred the burden shoulder it, she shifted it upon Cuba. If occasion required exactions were increased. Worse than that, she not only sapped the sources of the wealth of her colonists, but she also treated them with contumely and scorn. She infested the island with office holders from her own shores. She denied to the inhabitants any political rights. She withdrew from them all social recognition. They became simply hewers of wood and drawers of water for the distant mother country. So violent and inceasant were the impositions upon them of every descrip-

tion that no manhood could quietly submit They revolted. Under promises of better treatment they laid down their arms, but only to have greater burdens imposed upon them. A succession of similar events was followed by similar results. What would the Canadians or Australians have done if Great Britain had treated them as Spain has treated Cubaf Those who read our Declaration of Independence will find in the indictment which JEFFERSON framed

of the outrages committed upon the by successive Governments of Cubans Nor are these outrages only Spain. of to-day. WEYLER is not the first Captain-General of the Island who burned, plundered, and pillaged, or who has committed atrocities upon the persons of the infortunate people. As far back as 1861 VALENCIA, then Captain-General, issued an order declaring that every male above the age of 15 years found away from his habitation, who could not give a satisfactory reason therefor, should be shot; that every unoccupied house should be burned; that every house not bearing a white flag should he reduced to ashes: that non-combatants should be herded in towns. In the various struggles on the island up to 1872, Spanish official reports show that over 13,000 Cupans had been killed in battle; that upward of 43,000 prisoners had been put to death. The work of extortion, of murder, of de struction of property has gone on increas ing since that period. Never since WAR-REN HASTINGS looted India has a country been so despoiled. Never since that ruler turned over to the tormentors the old eunuchs of the two Begums of Oude with the view of making them disclose where their treasure was concealed, have any people been tortured as have been the Cubans, in order to wring from them their earnings that they might be appropriated by their unnatural kindred. Indeed, if there is any mercy to be found in the above comparison it is on the side of HASTINGS. After conquering the Peninsular he saw that the laws were executed. After he had extorted some £1,000,000 from the unfortunate Begums he released their long-suffering faithful servants, and they were permitted to drag what was left of their mutilated forms in quiet to the grave. But the Spaniards! For many years there has been no law in Cuba except the will of the Captain-Generals. The treasure which they have taken from the island is counted in billions. The value of property destroyed by them has been enormous. The atrocities they have committed are not confined to an individual here and there, Whole districts of country have been laid

tion, torture, and murder goes on. Remember what they were in the days when they were allowed to enjoy their own. Look at them to-day! Their prosperity is gone. Their liberty has been taken from hem. No more is the Pasco crowded. The only sound heard in the Plaza is the tread of the sentry who guards the entrance to the Governor's palace. No more carillons from church steeples; the bells only toll the knell of some one departed, or summon the

waste. Men, women, and children have

been driven from their homes, deprived of

food and clothing, herded like cattle where

fevers and pestilence might do their horrid

work upon them. Still the work of devasta-

These are the unfortunates whose cries we will not hear, or, hearing, we will not heed, These are the people who, although they have successfully resisted an army of two hundred thousand men for more than two vears, we will not acknowledge to be belligerents and entitled to the treatment of human beings. And it is Spain whose ally we are in this unholy war which is being waged against them; Spain, which has flaunted indignities in our face over and over again: whose war vessels, while enjoying the hospitality of the port of New Orleans, were crowded with refugees whom they had no right to receive ; from whose ports sailed blockade runners loaded with everything which was necessary to those with whom we were then at war; whose vessels have fired on our flag; which has arrested, imprisoned, and murdered our fellow citizens. This is the Spain which we have allowed to direct us in the enforcement of our own neutrality laws, although if she has any similar laws she never put them in operation in our behalf when the opportunity presented itself, but permitted the Shenandoah, probably the most destructive piece of naval architecture of her day, to remain nearly a month in one o her ports while completing her equipment and taking on her armament, all of which was contrary to Spain's proclamation of neutrality, and in spite of daily promises to our representative to prevent the outrage.

It is to this Spain that we still bow the knee and sue and flatter while we assist her in the perpetration of atrocities. Has our manhood entirely deserted us? Have we been cowed by some occult power so that we fear to do what we know we have the right to do and what would be right if we did it? Will the House of Representatives adjourn without taking up and passing the Senate resolutions? First, of course, the tariff bill must be passed, but that out of the way, let it do justice to Cuba and to ourselves.

The Award of Army Stars.

The appointment of Col. MERRIAM to be a Brigadier-General is the last of an extraordinary series of promotions to the grade of general officer made during the last three months. While it was in progress we noted in part what had been done, but the process has since gone on to such an extent that we bring the record up to the close of the series.

Originally there were two vacancies creat ed by retirements for age, those of Major-Gen. RUGER, who reached the retiring age in April, and Brig.-Gen. WHEATON, who followed in May. These vacancies would ordinarily call for one promotion of a Brigadier-General and two promotions of Colonels. The senior Brigadier was Gen. BROOKE, and the two senior Colonels were Col. W. R. SHAFTER, First In fantry, and Col. H. C. MERRIAM, Seventh Infantry; and these three officers have each been advanced to the grade above. But meanwhile the opportunity has been taken to promote and retire certain meritorious funiors who otherwise might never be ad vanced, since Gen. BROOKE does not retire until 1902, Gen. SHAFTER until 1899, and

Gen. MERRIAM until 1901. To begin with, the second Brigadier is rank, Gen. WHEATON, an excellent soldier, was made a Major-General; and when his retirement followed for age, on May 8, Gen. FORSYTH, originally the fourth Brigadier, was promoted, on the understanding that he would then ask for retirement. This was done, and next a like process followed with Gen. ZENAS R. BLISS, the fifth Brigadier, while finally Gen. BROOKE received the double star, thus making one vacancy serve for four promotions, the final one that of the officer who was all along intended

for the prolonged incumbency. Among the Colonels the promotions were ao less liberally arranged for. There, with two vacancies certain and more to be made the senior Colonel, SHAFTER, was taken up first. But before Col. MERRIAM was reached many others were interposed. First came batch of three, Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry; Col. J. K. MIZNER, Tenth Cavalry, and Col. W. M. against George III, a mild statement GRAHAM, Fifth Artillery. Then, by

understood arrangement, Gen, MIZNER retired, and Col. Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, was appointed Brigadier-General in his place; next Gen. MILLS retired, and Col. C. H. CARLTON, Eighth Cavalry, was promoted; finally, Gen. CARLTON retired, and then the long-delayed appointment of Col. MERRIAM, well understood to be coming, followed. Thus, instead of stars for two Colonels, there were stars for seven.

Of course throughout the grades like benefits were derived. Even with these aids there are thus far no vacancies among the Second Lieutenancies in sight for the class that graduated at West Point last month

Cape Cod. The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics has been trying to earn its money by investigating Cape Cod, a portion of th world which has endured much and will not be permanently disabled, even by a Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is not known what the cape thinks of the bureau, but the bureau thinks ill of the cape. If the statisties hunters are right, the cape is in a bad way. The main object of the sea used to be to let the Codders catch fish in it. They fish no more. Somewhere in the dark backward and abysm of time a native of this town met a man of Provincetown in Harwich, or was it Hyannis? "If you want to see a real live place," said he of Province town, "come to Provincetown," Alas, Prov incetown, like Rome, is not what it was The marine railways are rotting. Population decreases. All over the cape the natives are getting out and immigrants are coming in. Which shows that the immigrants have more sense than the natives. Let us not blame the latter, however. Most of them are Presidents of banks, or monopolists of some sort or other in Boston. The sand of Cape Cod is sprinkled over the highest-pointed escutchcons in the city of the three hills and the crown of brass.

There is nothing in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics about the retired sca captains of the cape, a set of gentlemen outclassing in variety and interest any other known variety of articulate speaking men. If they are all dead, who is alive? What tales they had to tell and how subtle were their nostrils to the impending changes of the wind. Some of them used to patrol their little yard as if it were a quarter deck. Some of them, in front of house bristling with the skeletons of whales searched sea and land with telescopes No man has seen what wrath is unless he has seen a retired Cape Cod captain, whaler, or sweeper of the China seas give a candid opinion of steamers and the fellows who run them. Ask the Archbishop of Canterbury for his private opinion about dissenters, and you might hear something of stately disapproval. Ask a Cape Cod captain for his opinion of steamers, and you would get a hurricane.

Personally we don't care a rap for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. So long as one sea captain survives on Cape Cod it will not be depopulated. It may be that the salt sheds have fallen in and that there is no windmill left until you come to Canton and the Hon, ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, but the cape is all right. All the people in it are related, except the Indians and the Portugees, and there are not more than six names of gentes in each town. Elderberry wine, Good Templars' lodges, and sound Republicanism prevail. And the people know a thing or two about sailing boats, and have many valuable ideas

Various monopolists are making or los ing money in the cranberry bog line on Cape Cod, and the farming business is not bad there; and if the place is really losing inhabitants, we advise folks in these parts who want to live in an original and attractive community to go right to Barnstable county, Mass. There must be some of the captains left, and there is a very good sea; and there is a lot of genuine American citizens who fear God and never heard of the Goo Goo movement in politics.

The Last Premium.

With the speed run of the Nashville, the last of the premiums open to our warships has been earned, and it is possible, now that the official report upon her has been made, to reckon up the results of the sys tem from the start.

It began under Secretary WHITNEY with awards for horse power, at the rate of \$100 per unit in excess of the contract requirement. Under that system the Yorktown carned \$39,825, the Newark \$36,857, the Concord \$453, the Bennington \$3,609, and the Baltimore \$106,442. In all cases there was a penalty of \$100 per unit for any shortcoming in horse power, and under it the Charleston lost \$33,384, which was afterward remitted by Congress for special reasons: the Monterey \$32,823 and the Petrel \$485. There were also some premiums for machinery furnished by private works to ships built by the Government in its navy yards.

But soon a change was made to premium for speed, irrespective of horse power. It was urged that speed, after all, was the thing valuable to the Government, not the means by which it was achieved and accordingly the premiums and penalties were changed to this basis, the rate being usually fixed at so much per even quarter knot of excess or deficiency while in most of the latest cases an allow ance at the same rate was also made for fractions of a quarter knot.

Under this plan the Wilmington has earned \$41,500, the Bancroft and the Machias \$45,000 each, the Nashville \$45,980, the Helena \$49,940, the Castine and the Indiana \$50,000 each, the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, and the Massa chusetts \$100,000 each, the Marblehead \$125,000, the Detroit \$150,000, the Ore gon \$175,000, the New York and Mon terey \$200,000 each, the Iowa \$217, 420, the Olympia \$300,000, the Co lumbla and Brooklyn \$350,000 each while the Minneapolis broke all records with earnings of \$414,600, her contract being one of those that allowed for frac tions of a quarter knot. Not a single ves sel has lost anything on this speed basis, and one vessel which on her official trial fell far short of her estimated horse power, so that she might have had to pay a very heavy penalty on that basis, really gained

a magnificent premium for speed. The highest excesses of speed were thos achieved by the smaller gunboats, the Castine, for example, making 2.62 knots over her guarantee, the Machias 2.46, and the Bancroft 2.37. Nevertheless, theirs have been among the smallest speed premiums paid, since on the smaller vessels smaller rates of premium were allowed, the three mentioned receiving only \$5,000 per quarter knot. The great successes of the three final premium winners, the Newport News trio, achieved this year, tell exactly the same story. On the other hand, the Philadelphia and the San Francisco earned \$100,000 each

professors are not the hardest worked or the for somewhat over half a knot in excess of east to be envied of men. Mr. Lang, like his their contracts, because they had the great classmate Prof. CHILD, was able to devote fifty bonus of \$50,000 per quarter, or ten times ears to scholarship. There are greater ambias much as the gunboats just spoken tions, but there are few greater enjoyments. of, while the enormous earnings the Minneapolis, Columbia, Olympia, and

Brooklyn, amounting to \$1,414,600 for

these four vessels alone, are accounted for

in the same way. A single firm, the Cramps

of Philadelphia, earned, according to the

figures just given, the great extra sum,

above the contract price, of \$1,865,144,

never losing a dollar for penalties, either in

The total amount carned in premiums for

horse power or speed, excluding premiums

for the machinery of ships built in the navy

yards, is, if our figures are correct, \$3,296,

doubt the contractors have improved vessels

for the purpose of producing extra speed,

with the consent of the authorities, and

such changes, if made for that purpose only,

have been, according to a statement of Chief

Engineer MELVILLE, "at the expense of

the contractors." Again, as the speed re-

quirements have been studied carefully,

whenever builders were confident that they

could surpass them, and so earn a premium

the effect was to lower their bids, of course

The speed premium system was stopped

after the prodigious winning of the Min-

neapolis had been recorded, although sub-

sisting contracts for premiums were of

course carried out. Perhaps a reaction was

then natural; and if the system should

ever be revived, perhaps smaller bonuses

would be paid than those which allow

\$200,000 for an extra knot. But at pres

ent the view taken is that, with the

Times as making this remark touching our

" If Tammany should make the Issue the free coin

age of sliver and the reaffirming of the principles o

the Chicago platform, the National Democrats,

think, would consider it their duty to fight Tamms

cal campaigns; but we must and will fight free coin

We should, then, oppose Tammany in such way as t

That is the way for a Democrat to talk; "fight

free coinage and Bryanism wherever they raise

their heads." But Tammany will force the here-

sies of the Chicago platform as the issue if it does

not expressly condemn and repudiate them. It cannot dodge the Chicago platform. It must

either take it flatly or reject it flatly. It cannot

save its head from the blows Mr. BYNUM would

have dealt against it by simply "ignoring" the

Chicago platform. Bryanites no less than gen-

uine Democrats will demand of Tammany Hal

that it declare unmistakably and emphatically

The Tammany campaign must be either a Bryan

"As far as I can see," said Dr. Johnson foreigners are fools."—Evening Post.

It was not Dr. JOHNSON, but one MEYNELL

who made the remark referred to. His exact

words were: "For anything I see, foreigners are

fools." Jounson once quoted them, but cred-

ited them to MEYNELL at the time. The Evening

Post had better give up American politics alto

Senator THURSTON of Nebraska, a man of

solemn and profound temperament, introduced

into the Senate yesterday a bill to imprison for

not more than five years and impose o

fine of \$10,000 on persons convicted of forming trusts or combinations in re-

well, but he does not go far enough. The

men guilty of forming trusts should be pun

ished with capital punishment twice a week

and all their property should be confiscated for

the use of the makers of campaign text books.

When Mr. THURSTON has done justice to the

ish the multiplication table and to amend the

nspirators, he can bring on a statute to pun

Down in Louisiana the St. Mary Optic

thinks that "the Democratic party is a defender

of the people, as the Republican party has been

the support and mainstay of the powerful com-

and the Republican party used to be alike on

the question of wealth. Each was in favor of

every man getting all he could, and of putting

barriers before none. To-day the Republican

are as they were, and the Democratic party.

against riches. Where it sees wealth it denounces

The tariff question and the currency question

are not and cannot be settled by a municipal election and to allow them to enter into and affect a munic pal election is to allow the city to become a footba-to be kicked about in the field of national politics. The Outlook.

Why does not this religious preacher teach

that the religion for New York and the religion

for the nation as a whole should be kept as dis-

tinct issues! The first political issue in cities

and villages, no less than in the whole Union, is the national integrity, the preservation of the

political and social order. Everything else

hinges on that. All the parts of our political

pendent. Hence the politics of the whole is the

politics of each and every part. Political parties

n this republic have always been made by

The Hon. CHARLES COURTNEY continues

to be the monarch of the wave. His crew had

some pleasant exercise yesterday, and triumphed

with case. A good word must be said for Colum

bia. But poor Pennsylvania was not even the

Not before the 4th of July, it is esti

mated, will it be possible to state in detail the

number of regularly enrolled Republicans is

New York. The universal opinion is that the

recent enrollment exceeds in number any other

in the history of the Republican party. If this

ing it, the Republicans have obtained the end

which they had in view in depriving not only

the Citizens' Union, but malcontent Republi

the party rolls did not truly represent the men

bership of the Republican party in this city.

cans, of any further grounds for complaint that

GEORGE MARTIN LANE, emeritus Pope

Professor of Latin at Harvard College, who died

ast Wednesday, was a type of the urbane, old

school scholar and humanist. His positive

services to scholarship were not great. A little

pamphlet on the pronunciation of Latin is about

generation that he was writing a monumental

Latin grammar. The materials for such a work

he is said to have gathered, and it will be pub-

lished. But his enjoyment was in reading the authors. His scholarship was curiously minute

and exact. When Mr. CHARLES SUMNER died, is

1874, of angina pectoris, and the word angina

was currently mispronounced, Mr. LANE showed

what its Roman pronunciation was by a reference to Manifaus or some other obscure weaver

hexameters. He was a man of the world and

enjoyed himself rationally. With their three

at Christmas, their ten days or so at Easter,

their short weeks and their short hours, the

nonths of vacation in summer, their two weeks

f society, and in a reasonably long life he

all that he has left, although it was said for

se so, and there is no serious reason fo

national issues.

Harvard of the race.

system are bound together and are interde-

Bryanized, has undertaken to defend the people

it, and where it sees prosperity it strikes at it,

binations of wealth." The Democratic party

straint of trade. Senator THURSTON me

or an anti-Bryan campaign.

gether and study its Boswell.

law of supply and demand.

forthcoming municipal campaign:

to the benefit of the Government.

they make their bids.

insure its overthrow.

While this is a large sum, yet n

speed or horse power.

Our esteemed Concord contemporary, the People and Patriot, JOHN H. OBERLY, of civil service reform fame, editor, remarks somewhat petulantly that "no party in New Hampshire is ret ready to import its gubernatorial candilate at any price, either from New Massachusetts." Well, the New Hampshire folks can afford to be good to Massachusetts From time immemorial the Naval Officer of the Port of Boston has been imported from New Hampshire, Maine and New Hampshire men come to Massachusetts and hold all the offices It would be only a fair return for favors received for New Hampshire to import a Massachusetts

The chief social joy in the State of Maine at present is an entertainment called the "hor-Every woman guest at a horro party brings what she has the most horror of, and the other guests guess what her horror is The idea is taken from the Citizens' Union, the borror party of this town. The chief borror of the C. U. is the Hop. THOMAS C. PLATT, but as everybody knows it, it is difficult to show any nterest in the horror entertainment.

Montana seems to be the severest of States in regard to games of chance. It is reported that her law in restraint of gambling for bids the shaking of dice for drinks or cigars an Montana has a right to pride herself on her breathless but serene occupation of the extrem heights of virtue. A State which bars progressive euchre and is cool forever beneath the wavings of the Hon, THOMAS HENRY CARTER'S superb 16 to 1 chin whisker offers unequalled attractions to the native and the immigrant.

experience gained, premiums are not needed, and, in fact, the composite gun-It seems that the Hon, JOE BLACKBURN, boats and the torpedo boat Porter, without much as he abominates protection, is to be protected by the new Tariff bill. It lays a duty premiums, have far exceeded their contract speed. However, contractors now take into crude sulphur and brimstone.

view that no premiums are payable, when Fame comes late sometimes, but it should be all the sweeter for having been long delayed. Our learned contemporary, the Hartford Cou-The Hon, WILLIAM D. BYNUM, the Chair rant, lays this laurel on a brow henceforth to b man of the National Committee of the "Nationrevered and beloved: al Democrats," is reported by the New York

"Professor Mean of Wesleyan has edited, with notes and glossary, an edition of Malony's 'Morte D'Ar

MALONY has had to wait somewhat more than four hundred years for his glory, but it has come at last, and in a flood. Health and good day to the immortal MALONY! Long after in the most effective way. It might be best, in such an event, to join forces with the Republicans or the ARTHUR and LANCELOT, MORGAN LE FAY and Citizens' Union. We do not wish to take part in lo GUINEVERE, KAY and GAWAIN are forgotten, Connecticut will gratefully preserve the memory age and Pryanism wherever they raise their heads. of the memorable MALONY.

> A number of physicians and philanthro pists in Boston, frightened by the approach o the Fourth, have asked the city authorities to restrain the demonstrations on that day. Non explosive explosives and noiseless noise are rec ommended. No doubt there are a good many active celebraters in Boston, but if the physicians and philanthropists will only go down to Nahant for Sunday and Monday they can es cape disaster and protect their ears.

The Hon. WILLIAM LIGHTWEIGHT WIL son was received with tumultuous applause at the Phi Beta Kappa performance at Harvard College Thursday. Even a statesman for deficit only has his friends; and to be admired by the Boston Mugwumps is a rare honor, most of their time being taken up in admiring themselves.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN. No Trouble About Unity if a Sensible Course I

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the Citizens' Union and other independent organization expressed their preference for any particular Republican as a candidate for Mayor, their opin ion would have much weight with the delegates to the Republican Convention, all of whom will desire, first of all, to unite the opposition to Bryanism. It is proper and desirable that these outside and irregular organizations should come to an understanding among themselves as to the candidate upon whom they can "unify" but having reached such an agreement, the only sensible course for them to pursue is to confe with the Republicans as to his nomination, with the view of "unifying" them also since they have the party organization upon which suc

cess in the election depends. That is the way they would go at so serious a business if they were really anxious simply to d-feat Tammany Hall and to "unify the friends of good government." All hands having agree on the candidate, they could simultaneously ninate him, if the outside organizations have an aversion (which to me seems even silly) to follow the Republicans, who must be the actual

leaders, as everybody knows. That would be actual "unification;" but for outside organizations, which of themselves alone are powerless to accomplish anything at the election, to insist on pushing themselves into

are powerless to accomplish anything at the election, to insist on pushing themselves into the lead in nominating, is bad manners, bad policy, vanity, and obstinacy indicative of a purpose to defeat "unification."

The mistake usually made by amsteur and reform politicians is in forgetting that the political organizations, in which all except a very small and almost insignificant part of the people are included, are representative bodies, which cannot run things in defiance of the convictions and preferences of their members without coming to grief. A party convention must take care to express the sentiment of the party, and bosses, as they are called, are only successful in their leadership when they have the perception and the instinct to divine that sentiment and gratify it.

The most important matter in the selection of a candidate for Mayor is to "unify" the Republicans in his support, and any attempt to dictate a particular nomination is bad policy. The first requisite is to secure unity among the Republicans in support of the ticket nominated.

The organized Republicans are intelligent citizens, reasonable and considerate, and no organization which really wants to unite with them in opposition to Tammany Bryanism will be rebuffed, nor will its desires as to a ticket to be nominated be treated otherwise than most respectfully; but they expect and require that their representatives shall be consulted in the making of the ticket. There is much talk about bringing "business methods" into politics. Menseking to bring about union in a business enterprise first of all cadeavor to further agreement by courtesy and conciliation.

All hands should agree on a candidate for Mayor, and then the conventions of all the unified organizations can nominate him at the same time.

New York, July 2.

NEW YORK, July 2,

The United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Is there another paper in the United States that talks out with the spirit of '76 like THE SUS? I think not, and I have some acquaintance with most of the big ones. ditorial published Sunday under the heading, "The Development of American Patriotism." breathes spirit that should make even a Colorado Populist pull his whiskers and wonder why he abolished the Fourth of July.

Run up the flag and salute it! May its glorious folds float over every foot of land that should be ours. Teach Americanism in the schools and talk it from the pulpit. We are the people, nd bully for C. I. BARRER.

St. Louis, June 29.

Hardly Decent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "It was reported yesterday that a suggestion might be made that the companies cause straps to be placed in the open cars, o that passetigers who are compelled to stand may save some means of saving their necks when travel

have some means of the cars. The survey of July 2.

The above is from Tan Sux of July 2.

Do you not think it an outrage on the travellin public that anything like this should be for a momen contemplated? Allowing passengers to stand between the seats of open cars to my mind is hard decent and I think should never be permitted. 47 F.

In Favor of Trusts,

From Gunton's Magazine. There is in progress in this country a gradual but certain change in public opinion with reference to the nature and effect of large aggregations of capita

From the Inter-Ocean, It is probable that the present population of Chic

THE TOURIST NOT ON FIRE.

The Little Steambont Huns Out of Water and Quietly Lands Her Ten Passengers.

Sensational stories were published in several newspapers yesterday in relation to an alleged fire aboard the steamboat Tourist in the Narrows on Thursday night. The Tourist is a little steambout that for the last four weeks has been plying between Bath Beach and the Battery, At about 5:15 o'clock on Thursday night, according to the reports published, the boat left the Battery bound for Bath Beach with about fifty passengers aboard. When in the middle Narrows smoke was seen issuing from the hold near the engine room, and a panie occurred among the passengers. The Captain, it was said, fearing that the fire would gain too much headway before he could reach Bath Beach, landed the passengers at Fort Hamilton and then beached the boat on Gravesend beach, and then beached the boat on Gravesend beach. The fire, the story added, was shortly afterward extinguished. The boat was chartered about two months ago by William Remsen, an expressman of Gravesend, and Capt. Killmer, who acted as pilot. Yesterday Mr. Remsen denied the report that a fire had occurred on the boat. The facts were, he said, that the Tourist's supply of water ran out when opposite Fort Hamilton and that Capt. Killmer told the ten passengers that it would be over an hour before he could reach Bath Beach. They then decided to have him land them at the Government pier at Fort Hamilton, which he did. The Tourist, he further said, was running on schedule time yesterday. on schedule time yesterday.

Lawyer A. V. B. Voorbies of Bath Beach and Police Capuain Driscoil of the Twenty-fifth precinct, who were among the passengers, also denied the published reports, and said that the passengers were landed in a very orderly manner, and that there was no fire and no panic aboard.

JULY S NOT A FEDERAL HOLIDAY. Still Only a Few Customs Clerks Will Have to Work an Hour on Monday.

The new employees of Uncle Sam in the local customs service were considerably exercised yesterday when notice was posted, signed by Acting Collector Couch, Acting Naval Officer Gourley, and Surveyor McGuire, announcing that the Custom House would be open for an hour next Monday for the entry and clearance of vessels. There were many expressions of regret and protest on the part of subordinates, who declared that Independence Day is a legal holiday, that they have planned to

a legal holiday, that they have planned to spend it in a certain way, and that the acting Collector had no right to compel them to work. Most of these grumblers will be relieved when they learn to-day that only one clerk will be required to be on duty in the eashier's office, a deputy Collector and clerk in the navigation division, and a clerk in the naval office, and thus these men will be required to be on duty only between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

Acting Collector Couch said yesterday that he had merely followed the custom which the records of the office show to have prevalled for alleast thirty years in providing for keeping the Custom House open for the entry and clearance of vossels. This has been done, he said, every time the 4th of July fell on Sunday and the celebration of Independence Day occurred on July 5. There is nothing in the Federal statutes making July 3 or July 5 a legal holiday. In some States when July 4 falls on Sunday it is celebrated on Saturday, but in this State it is celebrated on Monday.

"I have only followed custom in what I have done," he said.

REVISING THE ELIGIBLE LISTS. The State Civil Service Commission Bating for Merit-Lyman's Examination.

ALBANY, July 2.- The present eligible State civil service lists have been revised by the commission to show a rating for merit only, in accardance with Gov. Black's "starchless" Civil Service law. This has been accomplished by giving candidates on such lists half their original percentages. These candidates will now have to be examined for fitness before any appointients can be made. The first examination for fitness probably will

The first examination for fitness probably will be made by State Excise Commissioner Lyman, who to-day made a requisition upon the State commission for the list of candidates on the merit roll for special agents. There are eighteen names on the list, and cach one will have to be examined and marked for fitness. Commissioner Lyman said to-day that he desired to appoint a special agent for the Fourth Judicial District, and he would appoint a board consisting of three experienced employees in his department to conduct this examination for fitness.

Minnesota's Monument at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2.—The twenty-five-housand-dollar monument of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was dedicated to-day in the presence of survivors of the regiment. United States Judge Lochren presided, and Gov. Clough of Minnesota made an address and trans-Clough of Minnesota made an address and trans-ferred the monument to the National Park Com-mittee, for whom it was received by Major E. R. Cope, the engineer of the commission. United States Scanator Cushman K. Davis delivered an oration. He was followed by Col. Colville, who commanded the regiment in this battle. Short addresses were made by Congressman J. A. Tawney, Lorin Fletcher. J. T. McCleary, Page Morris, C. E. Stevens, and Frank M. Eddy.

An American Woman of Note. rom the Spirit of the Tim

Elizabeth Marbury is being highly honored abroad. In Paris she wore her official decoration at the benefit for the Dumas statue fund, and was surrounded by such notable men as and was surrounded by such notable men as Sardou, Clarctie, Feydeau, and Richepen. In London she was elected a member of the fashionable Green Park Club, whose committee includes Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough. She is now visiting the Barberini palace at Venice. Upon her return to New York she will be quite justified in refusing to speak to anybody that is not of equal social rank, and she will continue to do business at the same old stand.

Poreign Notes of Real Interest. Prof. Dubois Reymond's successor in the chair of physiology at Berlin University is Prof. W. T. Engalmann of the University of Utrecht.

Collegio Beda is the name given to the new English Venerable. He rejected the names Pio and Leonina Prince de Joinville is spoken of in Paris as the probable successor of his brother, the late Duc d'Aumaia in the French Academy. The Prince is 79 years of age, and has been stone deaf for some time. Croquet seems to be really taking hold again to

son than they did last, and important matches are announced to take place almost daily for the next A Birmingham workingman made use of the parcel

post recently to send his S-year-old boy home by mail The Post Office, under the rule regulating the conveyance of live animals, was obliged to accept the child, and charged ninepence for the service. Konakry, on the west coast of Africa, has been

eached by a French expedition in three weeks fro the Niger for the second time. This establishes the advantage of the route by way of Fula-Djalon, and surveys for the road are being hastened. Sir John Kirk, once British Consul-General at Zanzi bar, whose name is associated with African discovery from the days of Livingstone, Burton, Speke, and

Grant to those of Stanley, has received the degree of doctor of science from Cambridge University Sarah Siddons's statue, the first erected to an actor Paddington Green, near the spot where she lies buried.

Eleven of her descendants were present to listen to Sir Henry Irving's speech. The sculptor is M. Cha valliaud, a Frenchman. Gen. Rebillot, a retired army officer, 75 years of age,

has just fought a duel in Paris with a young journal ist who had offended him by an article in La Peti's République Française. The old gentleman insisted on ceiving a gash over his eyebrow. Daniel O'Connell, youngest and last surviving son

of the Liberator, has just died at Bedford, England, aged 81 years. He was a renegade to the cause of Ireland, accepting the office of Income Tax Commissioner from Palmerston forty years ago an i subscrib-ing regularly to the Unionist fun i to fight home rule.

Emperor William II. seems to have been the only person to remember Waterloo in the flurry of the Queen's jubilee. He sent a big wreath of gilted and reen laurel boughs to the First Dragoon Guards, of which he is honorary Colonel, to adorn its standard. was tied up with a scarlet gold-fring d ribbon, one end embroidered with a big Want the imperial crown, the other with the inscription, "Waterloo,

Bir Walter Scott's manuscript of "The Lady of the Lake" has just been sold in London for \$6,450; thirty years ago it brought \$1,885. The manuscript of "Old Mortality" sold for \$3,000. Lord Nelson's autograph memoir of his own life with some auto graph letters was sold for \$5,000; twenty-three other etters of his to Trowbridge fetched \$1,400. Robert Burns's private journal begun in 1787, "The Edin-burgh Commonplace Book," brought \$1.815. Eight manuscripts of A. C. Swinburne, poems published in his first volume, sold for \$195.